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but seem more like the description of the wild inhabitants of the interior of the Malay Peninsula. They have long, kinky hair and thick lips, and some have hairy faces and bodies. They are small in stature, but well formed. They do not cultivate the soil except to set out a few edible roots, and in some places they plant small fields of rice. The report gives considerable information concerning this little-known group. Both reports are illustrated by numerous photographs.

Les Combattants Français de la Guerre Américaine, 1778-1783.

Listes établies d'après les documents authentiques déposés aux Archives Nationales et aux Archives du Ministère de la Guerre. Publiées par les soins du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. Senate Document No. 77, 58th Congress, 2d Session. 4to. Washington, Imprimerie Nationale, 1905.

This interesting volume is a reprint of the record published in 1903 by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with an English translation of the preliminary text, made by the editor, Col. Ch. Chaillé-Long.

The lists are in two parts: the first giving the names of the officers and men in the French squadrons under d'Estaing, de Grasse, de Guichen, and de Ternay; the second those of the land forces under Rochambeau, classified by regiments. An alphabetical index closes the work.

It is to be noted that the list is incomplete, for the navy as well as for the army, many of the documents having disappeared.

The Physiography of the River Nile and its Basin. By Captain H. G. Lyons. 411 pp., 47 Plates, 2 Appendices, and Index. Survey Department, Cairo, 1906.

Captain Lyons, Director-General of the Survey of Egypt, has in this volume accomplished a most useful geographical work. The Nile has been the subject, for fifty years, of much study. The names of leading African explorers, like Junker, Schweinfurth, Emin Pasha, Baker, Donaldson-Smith, and others, have been closely associated with this study, and the geography of the Nile basin, in its broader features, is now well known. Since the fall of Omdurman in 1898, especially, a great many facts relating to the periodical rise and fall of the river, the quantity of water discharged by the Blue and the White Nile, the Athara and its tributaries of the White Nile, and detailed accounts of the utilization of the waters of the Nile, have been written. The year 1904 was marked by the exhaustive report of Sir W. Garstin, which was soon followed by that of Sir W. Willcocks. The splendid works of these two engineers related to the water supply of Egypt. Captain Lyons is also an engineer; but he writes from the standpoint of a geographer, a geologist, and a meteorologist. In a word, the utilitarian treatment of the subject has hitherto received more attention than the geographical treatment, although it is admitted that the result of geographical study may greatly assist in the practical development of the resources of the river basin. What Captain Lyons has now done is to describe the hydrology of the Nile in the light of geographical information. His large book is filled with information. He has consulted every writer who has contributed valuable data to our knowledge of the Nile. He has given his authority for every statement derived from sources outside of his own work, and his book is thus a bibliography of the literature on this subject.

He first discusses the Nile basin as a whole, and the general lines of its geology, its climate, and its hydrography. He then shows the part that each of the principal drainage basins from which the Nile draws its water resources plays in the regimen